

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

The "Maximilian Avengers" and a New Rebellion.

THE days of Cervantes boasted of but one Don Quixote and his faithful Sancho, but it seems as though we are blessed with quite a number—1500 in New York city alone. Who would guess that the ordinary looking men that we pass in the street had such chivalric hearts beating beneath their rusty coats? Who could have imagined that in this great republican country we have a class of daring aristocrats who are willing to peril life for the sake of giving a royal burial to the corpse of the brother of an emperor? Yet such we are told is the case. Throughout our Union is being organized a secret society, in imitation of the Fenians, the object of which is to avenge Maximilian's death. The striking success which has heretofore attended such secret leagues gives the new votaries good cause for hope. Thus the triumph of the Fenian organization, of the Polish rebellion, of the Oraini league, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, all inspire them with hope, and the "M. A.'s" (not Masters of Arts) are now about to try their hand at what has been so successfully attempted by similar associations. The idea of the society is worthy of mediæval times. The motto is *lex talionis*. Its object is not to establish empire, secure gain, divide beauty and booty, but merely to have revenge. What care these heroes, influenced as they are by a sincere personal devotion to the Archduke, for gain or power? They know but one god, or rather but one goddess. Nemesis is their deity, and this knightly band strive only for vengeance. But exceeding the high character of the enterprise, and the brave spirit which must animate them to such self-sacrificing devotion, it is strange that these Demons to a royal Pythias have never been noticed in any of the paths of ordinary life. It is strange that we never heard of any of them, and that they are afflicted with such horribly plebeian names. Their leader is a man named Johnson, and we have a dreadful suspicion that his surname is Jeremiah, a lamentable angry of victory. It may have been, however, that it required some such emergency to call forth the latent greatness of the self-sacrificing friends of the pseudo Emperor. But certain it is that until now they were "to fortune and to fame unknown."

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that people doubt the pure disinterestedness of the scheme, and impute to these Knights of Blood unworthy motives. Thus it happens that we are told that a new Rebellion in the United States is to be inaugurated, and a morning contemporary seriously discusses the probabilities of such an event. Soberly it says:—"It is whispered around that the filibustering movement going on over the country under pretense of avenging the death of Maximilian, is but a cloak under which some desperate and discontented parties are attempting to inaugurate another Rebellion. While we are not prepared to wholly credit the rumor, certain it is that the persons who are urging this violation of our international relations are the same who sympathized with the Confederate cause during the war."

We are rather gratified to find that the rumor is not received as gospel. In these dull days, anything for an excitement. Why should we not discourse on the prospect of another rebellion? Why not redisturb the South, and in the mind's eye decide whether or no we need fear another invasion, and whether that elaborate fortification, that miniature Sebastopol, that infant Gibraltar built at Manayunk to protect our city in 1863, is strong enough to defend us against the new enemy? We really have little patience with the credulity which would accept any canard of the New York Herald as though it had good foundation.

We doubt, in the first place, whether there ever was such an organization as the "Maximilian Avengers." We do not think that there ever existed any such association, unless it was composed of a few adventurers who never anticipated anything but a practical joke or the pocketing of a few hundred dollars. That Congress should dignify such a *fiasco* of an organism by asking, as it did yesterday, whether the Government had taken any steps to prevent the success of the scheme, seems to us an attempt to erect a mountain out of a molehill. We do not believe that there are fifty men in the United States who know anything definite about the "Avengers." The very name is suggestive of a dime novel, and recalls the "Bloody Buccaneers of the Bay of Biscay." But when we are told, seriously, that this organization is to attempt a new Rebellion, they who so inform us must have but a low estimate of our intelligence. Where is the Rebellion to begin? Where is its money? What are its prospects? Have we any candidates for the halter, any lunatics at large who desire to start for the undiscovered country? Yet we notice papers reported to possess discretion speaking of this force as though there was real danger to apprehend, and quietly discussing whether or not the effort can be successfully made. The originators of the "Avengers" are probably influenced by the same motives as caused the patriotism of so many of the same leaders—a desire to grasp the nimble sixpence; and when they find it won't work, we will hear no more of these disciples of Nemesis.

English Knowledge of American Affairs. Recently a debate in Parliament occurred on the question of the representation of minorities, in which the affairs of the United States were discussed, and a parallel attempted to be drawn between our system and that of Great Britain. There were three principal speakers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Lefevre. The latter gentleman opened the debate, and spoke highly of the greatness of our land, but made a most astonishing blunder in his figures. He said:—

"When he was in that country last autumn, the most violent political contest was being fought. The action of the President had excited great indignation in the Republican party and in the electors for the next two months exertions were made by both parties. The Republican party carried all before them; they received seven-eighths of the votes, and although, when the aggregate vote was counted, it proved that the Democratic party had obtained two-thirds of the whole number of votes."

This, of course, will at once be seen to be absurd. We do not know how the gentleman got his ideas, but it is impossible for any party having seven-eighths of the representatives to be in a minority on the total vote. Mr. Bright, who has a correct conception of America, stated:—

"And as to what the honorable member for Plymouth, who ought to know something about America, has said of this mode of election giving strength to the Executive Government, I venture to say that if the system of representing minorities according to the proposition now before the House had been established, and had been in existence during the late war, the United States Government never could have been borne up, as they were, by the entire people, and never would have possessed the power sufficient to suppress the desperate rebellion in the Southern States. Every American knows that and every Englishman ought to know it."

In the truth of this we will all concur; for had the sympathizing Rebel minority of the North been represented, as the "cumulative" system desires, the Union would to-day have been a thing of the past. Mr. Lowe, however, capped the climax of falsehood when he stated that:—"My honorable friend, the member for Reading, said that a majority in America had never been known to abuse its power. I will take one instance, which is as good as a thousand. Certain things became necessary for the Republican party which could not be carried without a majority of two-thirds of Congress. Every-thing that the members who were innocent men were expelled from the Legislature in order to obtain the necessary Republican majority."

This is utterly and palpably false, as all Americans of both parties know. We fear that the general knowledge of the English people of American affairs is about as vague as that they possess of the policy of the King of the Sandwich Islands. THE *Journal des Débats* contains a sensible article on the cause of the failure of the Mexican empire and the policy of the United States in regard to Maximilian. It says:—"The United States did their best to have respected, when events reached a climax, the rights of mankind. As for having done their utmost to hasten the fall of the new Mexican empire, it would be too singular to look upon such a proceeding as criminal, and to reproach them with having wished the ill-success of an enterprise officially directed against them, and begun at the very time when their internal perils were greatest. If, let us suppose, a country bordering on our frontiers, living under our influence, gravitating in our orbit, and looked upon as liable to annexation at some future day, were invaded by an American army, coming with the intention of building an Anglo-Saxon empire, as would have been an armed intervention in behalf of the Southern Rebellion. We ought to be happy that the influences that determined the undertaking of the Mexican expedition did not lead to the commission of another error connected with the first—that of an intervention in behalf of the South, which would have been more than enough to have ruined the Republic. The fate of the new empire was from that day sealed."

THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS appointed to prepare an official history of the treatment of Union prisoners by the Rebel authorities, desire that all persons who possess definite information will forward it, with their names, to some member. In order to facilitate communication, the residents of the different States are apportioned among the Committee. Any citizen of the Middle and Southern States will address J. P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C. The States east of the Mississippi are given to William A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo; the New England States to A. F. Stevens, Nashua, N. H.; while the Western States will address A. C. Harding, Monmouth, Ill., or William Mungen, Findlay, Ohio. We hope that any of our citizens who have reliable information will communicate with Mr. Shanks, and that a well-digested history, authentic and complete, of the sufferings of our prisoners, will be laid before Congress and the country.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of the Society to prevent Cruelty to Animals to the fact that the dog-catchers throw the dogs they capture into a cart, in which they are detained under the hottest sun all day, without a drop of water. This treatment is positively brutal. Because they are possibly on their way to death, is no reason why they should be tortured. Even after being taken to the pen, they are kept for several days without any thing proper to drink. As it is popularly supposed that the object of their capture is to prevent mad dogs, we cannot conceive a plan more suited to procure a score of victims of hydrophobia. We hope the Association will promptly compel humanity to be shown to these poor animals.

THAT pestilent adventurer, Santa Anna, seems to have come to an end at last. The report of his death is confirmed, and will cause but little regret. A life spent in embroiling his native land, and seeking only his personal aggrandizement, cannot close amid the regret of any but a few personal friends. The termination of his career is in perfect harmony with the events of his turbulent life. WE UNDERSTAND that the agriculturists have agreed together, in anticipation of an enormous crop of wheat this fall, to prevent by combination a decline less than \$2 for wheat and \$10 for flour. The fact that such an understanding is thought necessary argues most favorably for the prospects of an abundant harvest.

Who is Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D.—At a meeting held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams for a place on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, the following eloquent letter was read from the Hon. Moses Hampton, LL. D., probably the most erudite lawyer and most distinguished Judge west of the mountains:—

VAN NATTA, Wilkins Township, July 15, 1867.—Gentlemen:—Your note of this date, inviting me to preside over the mass meeting of citizens of the county of Allegheny, on the 18th of tomorrow evening at the City Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination by the Union Republican Convention of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of this county, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, is just received. My compliance with your request is particularly urged on the ground that your long and intimate relations with Judge Williams will enable me to testify more fully than others as to his ability, integrity, and industry. While acknowledging most cordially the honor your invitation confers, coupled as it is in terms so kind and complimentary, I feel constrained, nevertheless, to inform you that the pleasure which, under other circumstances, a compliance would afford me. When I accepted a seat on the bench, I resolved that so long as I might usefully and honorably spend my life in public duties, nor take any active part in political meetings. This rule has been rigidly observed ever since, even when the very existence of our beloved country was menaced by a most formidable and wicked Rebellion; and now, when the country is saved, peace restored, and the success of your candidate certain, the propriety of my compliance with this plea is apparent to all. It would be no infringement of this rule, however, to express my opinion on the qualifications of an individual whom I am to discharge the important duties of the judicial responsible office for which he has been nominated. I have known him for a period of over twenty-eight years, and became acquainted with him before he commenced the study of the law, and have known him ever since. I practiced with him from the time he was admitted to the Bar in 1841 until he went on the Bench in 1851; and practiced before him until 1853, when, as you know, I was chosen to a seat on the same Bench with him. We have occupied that position in connection with that line of life. These facts are deemed amply sufficient to warrant me in speaking with perfect confidence as to his character, talents, legal learning, and integrity. His industry and assiduity in his studies, so much so that even the breath of slander has never breathed upon it. He possesses talents of a high order, such as his keen and comprehensive and determined mind, his difficult and complicated questions of law which are usually brought before Courts of justice, his skill in the art of pleading, his logical and learned and extensive study of the law, and a most extraordinary memory, both of principles and cases, he is enabled to form a correct judgment on every question brought before him. His integrity is so well established and unshaken that no one who knows him ever doubted it. I take great pleasure in saying that I never knew a kinder or more devoted private life, in whose perfect honesty and truthfulness I have more implicit confidence. And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that while I feel it necessary to lose the assistance of so valuable a co-laborer on the Bench of the District Court, I heartily congratulate the public on the certainty of the elevation to the Supreme Bench of one who is so eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that important office. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Hon. P. C. Shannon, General F. H. Collier, George Findley, Esq., and others, members of Committee.

THE New York World gives us what it deems an exposition of the gradual development of Mr. Seward's foreign policy:—

"Mr. Seward seems to think that our respected Uncle Sam is entitled to a pocket, who has a right to buy up his neighbor's real estate and to dine. He has just been gorged with silk after that fashion of our sanctified fathers, and the whole is to be washed down with a bumper of Madeira. It is now reported that Portugal is impetuous, and that the Island of Madeira, with its 14,000 population, is to be sold, and the irrepressible Seward is anxious to buy. While we are baffled by Seward generally, it is to be hoped that Mr. Seward will not be over-credulous, and that which would be the least return Mexico could make for Wilson's latest renunciation, and British America's latest declaration of war, would be about it, we may as well spend our surplus money in a lump, so as to avoid accumulating little bills."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SIGBORN BIN, PLEASE call this evening, between 5 and 9 o'clock, on C. NEFF, No. 27 N. TENTH STREET, without fail.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next, and re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stocks of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall be entitled to receive on application. [635 5m] The following Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. J. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, free of tax. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

PATENT TO THE PATENT PIPE FILLER. The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without clipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket, and is something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful. 715 1m] P

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ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT TO COME OFF ON NOVEMBER 15th, next, between the champion MEB, of Philadelphia, and JOHN O'BRIEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$1000.

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AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

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Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

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WM. H. REAVEN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank. JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

REMOVAL. THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS., Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. HUNSELMAN, Cashier. DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION, CAPE MAY COUNTY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. GRAND OPENING DAY. This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Hotel accommodations, will be opened to the public ON MONDAY, 23rd of July, when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place. The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter. Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will please address Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary, United States Hotel, Cape Island, N. J. Hester's Toubets Horses and String Band will be in attendance. 717 1m

TAKE THE FAMILY TO THE MOST DELICIOUS PLACE FOR RECREATION AND ENJOYMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY. Basin leaves dock at SOUTH STREET daily every three-quarters of an hour. 61 1m